fore he thought he had a right to show the Senate the present enormities of England.
"Mr. Butler should like to know how Europe is responsible for Uncle Tom's Cabin. If we take the spurious, sickly sentimentality of the day as an exponent of the English heart, we will find such literature everywhere. With we will find such interactive crywhere. With regard to England, in all our commercial relations would the Senator postpone her?

"Mr. Douglas. I would not postpone her, or give her a preference over other nations,

at treat her as our duty requires.
"Mr. Butler repeated that we could find this sickly sentimentality everywhere, the Maine Liquor Law, and all that. [Laughter.]"

Mr. Clayton defended his course in refere the Hise treaty. He had already proved that treaty to be in contravention of the Consitution of the United States. It proposed gross political and entangling alliances. In conclusion, he caused to be read an extract from the Farewell Address of Washington, with a new of refreshing the Senate, namely :

"The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fond. To the Editor of the National Era: ness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave against another disposes each more readily to insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes umbrage, and to be haughty and intractawhen accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstnate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, con-trary to the best calculating policy. The Gov-ernment sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes animosity of the nation subservient to pro-iets of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The ease often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of

The sneer of Mr. Douglas at Uncle Tom's Cabin was probably to have been expected from him considering his relations to the " peculiar natitution;" but, as Mr. Butler remarked, it was "not manly made."

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE. MARCH 25, 1853.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution

which lies over: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a reading Secretary, whose duty it shall be to attend in the Senate, and assist the Secretary, and do such duties, when the Senate is not in session, as the Secretary may require. Ani he shall receive, per annum, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, the same salary as the Chief Clerk of the Senate.

There being no quorum—twenty-seven mem-bers only being present—the Senate adjourned.

everal resolutions of inquiry were passed then the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Walker, authorizing the mmittee on Indian Affairs to delegate one simultee on indian Allairs to delegate one of their number to proceed, during the recess of Congress, to take testimony in the matter now on reference to said committee, touching certain frauds alleged to have been committed by Alexander Ramsey and others, in making payment of moneys to certain bands of Sioux Indians. After debate, the resolution was laid upon

the table, and the Committee on Indian Affairs discharged from the further consideration of

Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President to commuacate the correspondence (subject not stated) between our Minister at the Court of Brazil further business, of no public importance as transacted, when the Senate went into an

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A Dudley Mann, to be Assistant Secretary Charles Mason, of Iowa, to be Commissione of Patents; George W. Manypenny, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Nathaniel G. Upham, of New Hampshire, to commissioner of the United States under convention with her Britannic Majesty on the thjeet of claims.

Rert Farquharson, of Tennessee, to be secretary f the Territory of Washington.

John Clendenin, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of Washington.

Harry Whon, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Illinois, in place of Benjamin Bond, semoved.
Hugh J. Anderen, of Maine, to be commissioner of customs in place of Charles Rockwell resigned.

well, resigned.

Isaac H. Sturgeot to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, in place of A. R. Eastonnot commissioned.

Robert Wilson Frase, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in place of T. L. Livingston, dead.

Consuls.—William Henry Vessey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Have, in France; John F. Becon, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Wassua, in the island of New Providence; Venry B. Dewey, of the United States at Nassua, in the island of New Providence; Menry B. Dewey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Para, in Brazil; Amos S. York, to be consul of the United States for the island of

Julges.-John A. Campbell, of Alabana, to te an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Edward Lander, of Indiana, b be chief justice for the Territory of Washington; John K. Miller, of Ohio, to be an associate justice for the Territory of Washington; Ate justice for the Territory of Washington.

Marshals and Attorneys.—William M. Lowry, to be marshal of the United States for the estern district of Tennessee; Watson Free-man, to be marshal for the district of Massa-chusetts; Westley Frost, to be marshal for the vestern district of Massarestern district of Pennsylvania; J. Patton aderson, of Mississippi, to be marshal for the ignitory of Washington; Fleming B. Miller, be attorney of the United States for the estern district of Virginia; J. C. Ramsey, to kattorney of the United States for the states of the United States for the states. attorney of the United States for the east-

Justices of the Peace.-C. H. Wiltberger, J. M Wright, E. H. Bates, and James Lawrento be justices of the peace for the District Columbia; Henry Naylor, Joshua Pierce, can L. Smith, Samuel Smoot, and James chadell, to be justices of the peace for the District of Columbia from and after the 25th inst, when their present commissions will expire.

Postmasters — Selah R. Hobbie, to be First Assistant Postmaster General; Henry Sanderwick, N. J.; Benjamin Johnson, to be deputy postmaster at New Brunswick, N. J.; Benjamin Johnson, to be deputy postmaster at Austin, in the county of Travis, State of Texas; John G. Maier, to be deputy postmaster at Fort Wayne, Allen county Ind.; lane Cook, to be deputy postmaster at Chica-Collection.

Augustine, Fla.; Hamilton Stuart, dis-frexas; Richard P. Hammond, district Francisco, California; Edward P. Lit-rict of Plymouth, Massachusetts; Sam-Gardener, district of Sag Harbor, New Jesse Sharpe, district of Delaware; Jas. district of Annapolis, Maryland; Geo. ight, district of Tappahannock, Vir-John Boston, district of Savannah, Geor-John H. Harmon, district of Detroit,

ceiver of public moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, ceiver of public moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Wm. M. Fenton, to be register of the land office at Genesce, Michigan; Thomas S. Atlee, to be register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan; Lawrence Van De Walker, to be receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan; James Long, to be register of the land office at Chicago, Illinois; Michael G. Dale, to be register of the land office at Edwardsville, Illinois; Robert C. Wilson, to be receiver of public moneys at Palestine, Illinois.

Miscellaneous.-Green W. Caldwell, to be superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, the State of North Carolina; Christopher Carson, of New Moxico, to be Indian agent in New Mexico; Joseph M. Garrison, of Oregon, to be Indian agent in Oregon.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

The New Fire Department-Need of a Reform-Nature of the New System-Steam Fire En-gine-The Romanists and the Public Schools CINCINNATI, March 19, 1853.

he city council of this place have taken a which ought to be known abroad, and may ness, is an some degree a stave. It is a stave to its animosity or to its affection—either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation discovered and the city council of this place have taken a step which ought to be known abroad, and may well be commended to some of our sister cities at the East. It is the abolition of the old system of voluntary fire companies, and the establishment of a paid department in the place of it. An act was passed a few days since, providing for an entirely new organization, the control of the city authorities, which is to be put into operation immediately. This measure was, in fact, demanded by the necessities of the city; the lawlessness and mobocratic spirit of our fire companies having been on the crease for some years, until we have rivalled Philadelphia in the riots and street fights among

ur firemen. Our fire department was for many years an admirable one; as efficient and respectable as any in the Union; the pride of the city, indeed, for its energy, promptness, and love of order. But for about three years past it has sunk rapidly in reputation, a low and turbulent class of men have become members, firemen's riots have increased in frequency, companies have dis-banded at their pleasure, when likely to be dealt with for riotous conduct; the fire association has utterly failed to remedy these evils, and the consequence has been that the efficiency of the department has been destroyed, its character degraded, worthy men have left it, and its influence for some time has been positively de-moralizing. The good men connected with it have labored to save it from ruin, but they have long since been out-numbered by those deter-mined upon rowdyism. The disease has for some time been approaching a crisis, and it is a matter for congratulation that just as it had become to all good citizens intolerable, the council, with commendable promptness and unanimity, applied the true remedy. After full discussion at several meetings, and a few amendments, the new ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote; which, in view of the variety of opinion among the members upon politics and every other subject, from high conserv atism to the lowest radicalism, is remarkable and speaks well for the excellence, in theory at least, of the new system.

The expense of the new system, it is thought, will in the end be less than that of the old. The latter, for the past three years, has cost the city nearly \$52,000 per year. The cost of the paid system, the first year, will be about \$60,000, and considerably less afterwards, when it shall be in full operation. The security of property and life, the decreased risks and rates of insurance, the good order of the city, and property and life, the decreased risks and rates of insurance, the good order of the city, and the diminished temptations to rioting and idleness, will more than compensate for an increased expenditure, should there be any. The service, too, will be placed where it should be, upon the same basis as other duties required by the public, and which they are able to pay for.

The new system seems to be a good one, and should be submitted to a full and fair trial. It is similar to the Boston plan, now in operation locality. The ordinance provides for one chief engineer, to be chosen annually by the city council. The city is divided into four districts, with one assistant engineer in each. There will be 12 companies, each consisting of 25 men, with a captain and lieutenant. Five of the men shall be stationed at each engine-house, designated as foremen, assistant foremen, two pipemen, and driver—a driver and one pipeman always to be on duty; the apparatus to be hauled by horses to and from fires. The insurance companies have agreed to pay the expenses of establishing a fire telegraph over the city, by which the number of alarms is expected to

The assistant engineers are to be appointed by the council; the captains by a board of su-pervisors, consisting of the engineers and the committee of council on the fire department. The members of the companies are appointed by the engineers. The salaries are graded ju-diciously, according to the amount of time bestowed on the department—those whose whole time and services are engaged being paid ac-

cordingly.

It is of the highest importance that a man of the right stamp should be put at the head of this organization, and that care be taken to prevent unworthy men, at the start, from becoming members of the new companies. Such an one we have, with the necessary qualifica tions of experience, firmness, independence, and energy; and who, though not in need of and not seeking the office, has consented to serve, and spend one year in putting the plan into successful operation. This is Miles Greenwood, successful operation. This is Miles Greenwood, whom, by common consent, men of all parties look to as the man pre-eminently qualified for this post. Sustained, as the new system is, by

There is another experiment in progress here which promises to be of great utility. It is a steam fire engine, which has been built at an steam fire engine, which has been built at an expense of some seven or eight thousand dollars. It has been tried repeatedly in the streets, and at several fires, and is said to answer the purposes contemplated, admirably. Those who are competent judges are sanguine in the belief that it can be substituted for the common engine now in use, worked by hand. It is a locomotive but requires horses to assist it as engine now in use, worked by hand. It is a locomotive, but requires horses to assist it, especially in gutters and rough places. It rerequires five regular hands to keep it in operation—an engineer, a fireman, a driver, and two hosemen. At the last trial, made in the presence of several hundred people, steam was raised in four minutes after the torch was applied, and in twelve minutes she was throwing stream of water, through a 13/-inch nozzle, 238 feet. She throws six streams of water at one time, each better than our firemen usually throw upon a fire. This machine can be moved through the streets rapidly, and can be turned round in the middle of a square with ease. Another one is to be built, and if, with some improvements contemplated, the steam fire engines should prove entirely successful, it is thought that five of them would answer all the wants of the city, and the present hand en-gines be dispensed with. This is an age of ex-periments, at all events; and should this succeed, it will be another triumph of inventive genius ministering to the protection of human life and

property.

Our approaching election for city officers Our approaching election for city officers is one of more than usual importance, as the new charter, re-modelling in some important particulars our city Government, goes into operation in April. The creation of a police court, the modification of the duties of the Mayor, some changes in the election of the City Council and the organization of the Hospital and

starting for the distinct of the distinct of the distinct of the foreign for the control product of the first control product of the

WEREASKA TERRITORY.

The bill organizing the new territory of Nebraska was killed in the Senate, although it passed the House. The members from Texas are charged with its defeat. The Missouri Democrat savs:

"We regret to be informed that the organization of the Territory of Nebraska must be postponed, at least until the next session of Congress. Its defeat is charged to Gen. Houscongress. Its defeat is charged to Gen. Hous-ton; if correctly, he has been instrumental in frustrating one of the most important and ben-eficial pieces of legislation which has been be-fore the Senate for years past. What reasons have operated upon him, we are not, as yet, fully advised; at present, however, we can attribute his course only to sectional feeling, unworthy of a United States Senator."

The defeat of the bill may be traced to that miserable sectional jealousy, which seeks to limit free territory as much as possible, and tries to keep up a fanciful "balance of power," utterly impracticable and unattainable.

vorably the Indiana Free Democrat, and adds

"We may further observe in this connection, that the two great parties, at their National Conventions last year, took substantially the same position on all political questions, namely, the positions of the Southern and Pro-Slavery Democrats; so the Free Soil party, composed of Whigs and Democrats, dissenting and secoding from their old parties, have at their Pittsburgh National Convention, and at their several State Conventions, outdone the old Democratic party itself in asserting those time-honored, radical, and progressive principles in regard to currency, revenue, State rights, constitutional construction, popular elections, &c., which have heretofore distinguished the great Democratic party of the nation; so that now, in point of fact, unless their firm adherence to that old and forgotten principle, that all men have a right to liberty, is to be considered as an Anti-Democratic feature, they are really the most thoroughly Democratic party now in existence. If they adhere to the positions now assumed, the party name of Free Democracy is assumed, the party name of Free Democracy is very appropriate. If they are not the organiz-ed party that is to regenerate our national policy, purging it of slavery, aristocracy and corruption, and bringing it back to the pure Democracy intended by the founders of the Republic, they are at least the fore-runner of that party, as John the Baptist was of the Christian Church."

REWARDED .- Hon. John K. Miller, of Ohio. has been appointed United States Judge for the new Territory of Washington. The correspondent of the South Side Democrat commends his appointment, and adds, that "his course in Congress upon Slavery questions, and his subsequent political martyrdom on that account, fit him admirably for the favor bestowed upon him by President Pierce. He is more bnoxious to those of Abolition tendencies than any other man who served in Congress."

The Christian Herald, published at Detroit, Michigan, thus compliments the Era:

and to be really doing a paying business. So far, however, from envying him for this, we hope it is all true, and rejoice in his prosperity. He has richly earned the confidence and support he is receiving, and there is no politi-cal or literary journal among us more deserv-ing at the hands of liberal-minded men. The pro-slavery side has hitherto been the money-making side; but we are happy to see that there are to be exceptions to this hereafter."

They add:

"The principle of reciprocity is the true one It is just in itself, and can only help those na tions that will act upon it. As to our interests, it is clear that they demand it: not one, but all of them; commercial, manufacturing, agri-

Claims. The Tribune's correspondent says: "Benicia, the 'city of the Straits,' has ac-complished her cherished purpose—of which I advised you some weeks since—becoming the State Capital. The Legislature is now in ses-

sion there.

"The Convention question is now fairly open. Senate committee has reported favorably, and endeavor to cover up the real schemes by urging the economy of biennial Legislatures, while the real scheme is division. The ball opens. If it is submitted to the people, it will make hot work. There is a strong Southern element here in the population from that section, and in the trimmers, traders, politicians, and doughfaces, from the North and East. The 'cotton' interest can poli a stronger vote The 'cotton' interest can poll a stronger vote

satisfaction of their owners, have been forcibly carried back. To help the transportation of such persons, it is well understood that an 'underground railroad' has been constructed

THRENODY FOR FLORA.

A star has vanished up the sky

DEMOCRACY.—The Practical Observer, at old-line Democratic print, published at Valparaiso, Indiana, has been lately enlarged and mproved, and is now issued weekly and semiweekly. Its editor may be classed among the liberal Democrats, who regard Democracy as something more than a name. He notices fa-

The plain English of this is, that Mr. Mil ler's course was so odious to his constituents that they failed to re-elect him; but this fact was sufficient to commend him to the new Administration as a fit person to fill a responsible judicial appointment in a new Territory-the Executive, in the language of his Inaugural, being doubtless "moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation

"Luxuriousness.—Dr. Bailey, of the Na-tional Era, is said to have 28,000 subscribers

KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN .- This longexpected work is expected to be ready early in April. The publishers say that it will be a larger work than Uncle Tom, and that it cannot be sold at less than 50 cents per copy.

"We commenced printing 20,000 copies for the first edition, but orders poured in so large-ly, that we were obliged to increase the edition to 40,000 copies, and these are nearly all ordered in advance of publication; and, from present appearences, we should not be surprised if we were compelled to increase the number to 60,000, before we can commence answer-

MR. TOWNSHEND'S SPEECH .- The Cleveland True Democrat promises to publish the speech of this sturdy champion of Free Democracy on Reciprocal Trade with Canada, and adds:

CALIFORNIA. - The correspondent of th Tribune at San Francisco, under date of February 15, writes that land claims of every grade are springing up like mushrooms. We observe that some of the papers strongly condemn the Commissioners on Private Land

than you would credit. "Slaves have frequently been introduced into this State, and after working here to the

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Democrat sums up the total vote in 220 towns at the re-

For the National Era.

WRITTEN FOR HER PARENTS. BY COATES-KINNEY. Out of the cluster of our love,

Out of our nest, a spirit dove Has flown angelically high A gap is in our fireside ring, The wideness of a little tomb A prattle, such as robins sing,

Our hearts long for her pretty charms Of babish questions manifold, And for the little hugging arms Now locked across her bosom cold.

Her bright hair, and her eyes that beamed So bonnily, oh, how we miss And, oh, her loving lips, that seemed Fashioned so purposely to kiss

So we grow heavensick to see Pet of the angels! in that home, Faith sees her face serenely fair For, as she entered heaven's dome She left a window open there

Spring-Valley, Ohio.

As they who may in exile be,

HON. JOHN DICKEY, formerly member Congress from Pennsylvania, died of apoplexy at Pittsburgh, on the 14th instant. At the time of his death, he was marshal for the western district

Hon. WM. R. King was qualified as Vice President on the 4th of March, at La Cunbre, about three miles from Matanzas. The oath was administered by Consul Rodney, in accordance with a special act of Congress. MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.-Two married omen, sisters, named Hannah Shaw and Ellen

Lynch, were found murdered in their house, in Southwark, on the morning of the 11th inst. The details are shocking to contemplate. Forty-one stabs were found on the body of Mrs. Lynch. Arthur Spring, an old Sing Sing convict, is now on trial for the murder. The principal witness against him is his own son, an intelligent lad about 18 years of age, who, the papers say, told his story in an artless manner and with great minuteness. Spring charges his son, and a boy named Quin, with the crim but his statements obtain no oredence.

On Thursday last, Spring was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

OLIVER JOHNSON, editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, has retired from that print, and will hereafter be connected with the Anti-Slavery Standard. Cyrus M. Burleigh will hereafter edit the Freeman.

Among the acts of the last Congress is one regulating the fees of attorneys, marshals, and commissioners, in the Courts of the United States. This act increases, in many cases, the fees to be taxed in cases in those Courts. It allows docket fees to attorneys on a pretty lib-eral scale. They are allowed to tax fees as

After judgment on trial -On judgment without jury On discontinuances For each deposition read SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following gentlemen

1st district, Hon. John McQueen; 2d district Hon. Wm. Aiken; 3d district, Hon. W. F. Col-cock; 4th district, Hon. P. S. Brooks; 5th district, Hon. J. L. Orr; 6th dir rict, Hon. W. L.

RETURN OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO. - Neu

have been elected to Congress from South

Orleans, March 20.—We learn by an arrival from Vera Cruz, that the Mexican Commissioners sent out to solicit the return of Gen. Santa Anna, returned to Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. They report that Gen. Sants Anna will accept the Presidency of the Republic. He breathes vengeance against Gen. Arista, and harbors a strong hostility to the United States. The Captain General of Cuba has notified

the American Consul at Havana, that all papers coming to that island hereafter, from the United States, must have a string or band round them, so as to admit of being opened readily; and if letters be found in them, they will be mailed properly, and full postage charged. The law went into operation on the

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1853. The steamer Atlantic arrived at a quarter past

day, the Earl of Malmsbury, alluding to a report that Mazzini had escaped on board an English frigate at Genoa, said that, if the report was true, it was an act of ill-judged humanity on the part of the English commander. Government proposes to establish mints in Australia Australia.

Parliament was to be prorogued from the 18th instant to the 4th of April. The trade returns to the 15th of February show an increase in exportations over last year of nearly one million and a half pounds.

France.—The Emperor has appointed a commission to visit every part of the empire, and inquire into the wants of the country.

Father Lacordiere has been ordered to quit Paris, for alluding in harsh terms to the Em-

peror in a sermon. A tradesman in Paris has been arrested.

charged by a dying woman with shooting at the Archbishop of Paris during insurrection, June, 1848. Ney, on the spot where he was executed.

Italy.—Confiscation had begun in Lombardy.

The United States frigates Cumberland and

St. Louis had taken many fugitives on board.

Mazzini's letters have produced disunion in
the Democratic camp in Italy. The poor approve Mazzini's attempt against Lombardy,
but the nobles, apprehending confiscation, loudlar condemn him.

The Milan Gazette contains the decree confiscation. The London Times mys the spo-liation commenced extends not only to the rev-enues, but to sums hitherto payable to the refugees.
The United States frigates Cumberland and

St. Louis had arrived at Genoa.

Mazzini, it is generally believed, got on board
the English frigate Retribution, as she was leaving the harbor. Many refugees had got on

board the American frigates.

The Roman States were generally quiet.
The eight new cardinals comprise five Italians, together with the Archbishop of Tours, the Primate of Hungary, and another not mentioned. Hildreth's "White Slave" and a new edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been published in Rome.

By a firm and consistent adherence to high moral principles, he established a character for honesty and integrity of purpose, which is the enduring monument of a good man.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Francis Henty had arrived from

Melbourne, with £300,000 in gold.
Two more members of Parliament, Mesers.
Heyworth and Horsfall, of Derby, had been

unseated for bribery.

It is definitely settled that the Pope will go

to Paris to crown Napoleon on the 1st of May.

A French consulate is to be established at

A French consulate is to be established at Broussa, in Turkey.

A report from Naples, dated the 7th, states that an attempt had been made upon the life of King Ferdinand. The journal Italia Populo states that a gun was fired at the King, who was so severely wounded in the leg, that his

surgeon thought amputation would be necessary. The Daily News says that the report requires confirmation; but asserts that there had been several collisions between the people and the Swiss regiments at Naples, in which

The Emperor of Austria had entirely recov-

was the tutor of Kossuth's children.

At Milan, the citizens are forbidden to ap-

proach the sentries. M. Bernardi, for failing

to prive the rule, was bayoneted. The num-ber of arrests between the 6th and 25th were

Three political prisoners had been hanged

at Mantua, viz: M. Spori, of Brescia; Count Montanara, of Verona; and Graziola Mitned, Abbot of Rovore, who was over seventy years

otection. The ministry have resolved to pro-

conspirator against a foreign Government

since, but recently regarded as a dead letter.

All hostilities were suspended in Montene

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.-One of

the acts passed on the night of the 3d of March,

to establish certain post routes, &c., contains a

section fixing the following as the commissions

On a sum not exceeding \$100, 50 per cent.

Those officers whose compensation shall no

Received, through G. Bailey, the following

- \$5.00 J. Hickok - \$11.00 - 3 00 L. D. Jarrell - - 6.00 - 4.00

S. PARKER. D. A. HALL.

contributions, for the relief of Chaplin's bail:

In answer to numerous inquiries in relation

to the Chaplin case, we would state, that the Court of the District of Columbia demanded

\$6,000 bail; that Chaplin was then delivered by the Judge to the officers from Maryland,

upon a requisition from the Governor; that \$19,000 bail was demanded in Maryland; that

\$5,000 deposited with us by Mr. C.'s friends was returned to them, to release him from con-

finement in Maryland. We contested the pay-

ment of the \$6,000 here, upon the ground that

the Court broke our bond by surrendering Chaplin to the Maryland authorities; the Court decided against us, and from that deci-

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sion there is no appeal.

Washington, March 28, 1853.

Beef, Mess, per bbl. - 15.50

Hogs, live - . . . 7.50 a Lard, in bbls., per lb. - 0.09 a

Wheat, white, per bushel - 1.08 Wool, washed, per lb. - 0.38 Wool, unwashed, per lb. - 0.28

Lard, in kegs, per lb. - 0.101/4 a 0.101/4 Oats, per bushel - - 0.34 a 0.39 Pork, Mess, per bbl. - 15.50 a 16.00

for their time and money, (say \$25 or \$50.) by addressing, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, Publish-

ose, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. PRICE 374 CENTS.

A cheap edition of this work has been published

at the reduced price of 37; cents per copy; or it will

Butter, per

Cheese, per lb.

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Corn meal, per bbl. - -

Corn, white, per bushel Corn, yellow, per bushel Corn, mixed, per bushel

Flour, Howard Street, -

Hams, per lb. - - - Shoulders, per lb. - -

Pork, Prime, per bbl. -Rye, per bushel - - -Rye flour - - - -

Feb. 24-4t

Sides, per lb. - - -

newspaper not chargeable with postage.

of postmasters after the 1st of April next:

were making at Lierma.

age. Twenty-five others were conde

many lives were lost.

150,000 florins.

second reading in Parliament.

3. Fugitive Slave Law; 4. Platforms of the Parties, as adopted in 1852. It will make a handsome pamphlet of 16 pages, and will be furnished (post New York, March 25 .- The steamer Asia age paid) at 5 cents per single copy, 25 cents per dozen, or \$2 per hundred. has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the Orders are respectfully solicited. The Jewish Disabilities bill had passed

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPRECH on the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representa-The Queens of England, France, Spain, Por-tugal, and Greece, were reported to be entives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price, including postage, \$3 per hundred,

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPRECT on the Fugitive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

HON. N. S. TOWNSHEND'S SPEECH on the Present osition of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including post-Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City, D. C.

NOVEMBER 8, 1852. The above Speeches are sold by William Hared, 48 Beckman street, New York.

NEW BOOKS OF RARE INTEREST AND VALUE. JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY BOSTON.

Great military precautions were being taken at Nuremberg and Munich, and many politi-cal arrests had been made. OWING to the unparalleled draft upon our resources, during the past year, on account of the unexampled sale of Uncle Tom's Cabim, a large number of most valuable manuscripts were obliged to lie untouched in our safe, waiting a favorable moment to appear in print. We have availed ourselves of the earliest moment, and now offer them to the reader of good books. Most of them are issued. Those still in press will be published speedily. ered, and bestowed a pension on the assassin's mother. A subscription to build a church on the spot of the attempted murder had reached 150,000 florins.

Intelligence from Pesth states that Noslopy, chief of the Guerillas, and three accomplices, had been executed on the 6th. One of them

THE SILENT LAND: Or, Leaves of Consolation for the Afflicted. BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

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test against the confiscation, and forward the remonstrance to Vienna—giving notice of the same to the Courts of London and Paris. Translated from the German, by Mrs. Wilson The ducal decree of Parma condemns every This most interesting work contains the history of the last days of this distinguished man, and the account of his numerous interviews and conversations with his pastor, Muntor, through whose instrumentality he was led to abandon his skepticism, and embrace the religion of Jesus. Price 62; cents. five years at the galleys. Martial law had been proclaimed at Forti, and many arrests The Austrians have occupied the fortresses of Belvidera and Basso, ordering the removal

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST. By W. G. Schauffler, Missionary at Constanti

of the Tuscan artillery.

Prince Menchikoff, the Russian Envoy, had had an audience at Constantinople with the Porte. Turkey refers the question of the Holy A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Saviour upon earth, was published some years since, and met with great favor from the religious public. The work has been re-written, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden Sepulchre to Prussia. Russia makes a formal demand for the publication of a firman in favor of the Greek church, obtained some time gro, and political refugees removed to the interior. Kleek and Sutorina are guarantied to r of men, to meditate in the gar of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Galilee, this volume will afford a vein of sa-cred thought. Price \$1. Austria, and the Porte agrees to protect the Bosnian Christians. Ibrahim Pacha is dead.

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